स्त्री प्रत्यय अधिकार – Essentials

1. **Every** सुबन्त-पदम् **is based on a** प्रातिपदिकम्
2. **The gender of the** प्रातिपदिकम् **has to be fixed before** सुप् प्रत्यय**s are added**
3. **Pratipadikas may be created with a gender in view or without one in view – like** क्तिन् **(Feminine in view) ,** घञ् **(Masculine),** क्त **(no gender)**
4. **Any pratipadika to be declined in Feminine, irrespective of the whether it was created with a gender in view or not , must go thru the** स्त्रियाम् अधिकार **(4-1-3 to 4-1-81) – the sutras here may add a pratyaya (and anything else needed) if needed**
5. **In general** हलन्त प्रातिपदिक**s except those ending in** नकार, **or** उक्-इत् **do not need any changes to decline in feminine**
6. **The** स्त्री प्रत्यय**s primarily are** आ **and** ई, **and a few words take** ऊ(ऊङ्) **and** ति
   a. आ = टाप्, डाप्, चाप् **– Only svaras differ**
   b. ई = ङीप्, ङीष् , ङीन् **– Only svaras differ**
7. **The** महा-उत्सर्ग स्त्री-प्रत्यय **is** टाप् **added by अजादि-अ**तः टाप् । **4-1-4**
8. ऋत्-नेभ्यः ङीप् । **4-1-5 mandates** ङीप् **for** ऋकारान्त **and** नकारान्त शब्द**s**
9. उगितश्च । **4-1-6 brings in** ङीप् **for** उगित् प्रत्ययान्त प्रातिपदिक**s.**
10. **The sutra 4-1-15 assigns** ङीप् **to a variety of words – ending** टित् **includes**

1. टित् धातु, धेट् पाने **yielding the word** स्तनन्धयी; टित्
2. प्रातिपदिक**s like** देवट् **in the** पचादि गण **yielding words like** देवी **and**

3. a whole host of words ending in कृदन्त and तद्धित प्रत्ययs which are

टित्, ढ, अण्, अञ्, द्वयसच्, दघ्नच्, मात्रच्, तयप्, ठक्, ठञ्, कञ् and क्करप्

11. The अधिकार अनुपसर्जनात् (4-1-14) has its scope from 4-1-14 to 4-1-71. Here the word उपसर्जन ="secondary" . Restricts the scope of sutras to words which are not उपसर्जनान्त - i.e. the words are not अन्यपद प्रधान बहुव्रीहि or अन्यपद प्रधान तत्पुरुष compounds barring some exceptions.

12. उकारान्त गुणवचन शब्दs take optional ङीष् by 4-1-44 – e,g. मृदु / मृद्वी

13. Words in the बह्वादि-गण take optional ङीष् by बह्वादिभ्यः च । 4-1-45 – e.g. विशाला/विशाली, विकट/विकटी. गण सूत्रs under this bring in an optional ङीष् for all words ending in इकार with the exception of words ending in क्तिन्-अर्थान्त प्रत्ययs giving rise to two forms for feminine words ending in इत् and another in ईत्. E.g.s उणादि अनि प्रत्ययान्त = अवनिः / अवनी, रजनिः / रजनी.

14. The feminine word to indicate the wife of a masculine word will take ङीष् and some words like इन्द्रादि will also take an आनुक् आगम to give forms like रुद्राणी. These are covered by sutras 4-1-48 and 4-1-49.

15. There are set of rules governing words with स्वाङ्ग from 4-1-53 to 58 which will bring ङीष् if the rules apply else they fall back to the उत्सर्ग and take टाप्

16. जाति वाचक शब्दs in general and मनुष्य-जाति-वाचक words take ङीष् – कुक्कुरी, सूकरी